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THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1888.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

IT appears that Mr. Cleveland did not take much risk in his bid for the votes of the Grand Army veterans, when he promised he would not veto any bill on which they agreed. It is arranged with the House that no such bill shall reach him. The Committee on Pensions have prepared a bill to pension the dependent soldiers of the war who are unable to support themselves. But the majority will not pass it. As the numbers in attendance have been reduced by pairing and absence without leave to about 125, it is quite impossible to force any legislation through the House. A single member under the rules has the power to stop it. At the vote on the Mills bill over 300 were present and voted; but the instant it had passed, the exodus began. So Mr. Cleveland will be spared the consideration of any pension bill until next session at least, and then he will not be caring for the soldiers' vote.

It is said that there is substantial harmony among the Republicans of the Senate as to the character of the revenue bill they will propose as a substitute for that the House has sent them. The repeal of the taxes on tobacco and on alcohol used in the arts, and the reduction of the duty on raw sugars by one half, are its leading features. But they also are disposed to make a number of changes in other duties, chiefly by way of reduction, and in these they run the risk of doing a good deal of harm. As politicians, with a view of making an impression on the public of great reasonableness in the matter of rates of duty, Congressmen are apt to wish to go farther than is safe in the matter. The harm done by the reductions of duties on wool and woollens in 1883 should warn them against such experiments. Let them make no reduction until after hearing the representatives of the industries affected, and learning from them just what the effect would be. It is much safer to leave duties higher than is needed than to reduce them below what is needed. The former may bring in a little more revenue than is desirable; the latter may bring a great deal. And the Republican party has nothing to gain this year by a pusillanimity which may dishearten its own friends in this matter of the Tariff. That always has been the weakness of our Congressmen as politicians in dealing with it. They always have had the notion of conciliating opposition by half-way measures. The atmosphere at Washington tends to mislead them, just as that of London prevents Parliament from keeping in touch with the sentiment of England.

If it is going into detail, then not by the reduction but by the increase of duties the Senate should make its bill to differ from the destructive measure sent up by the House. It should restore the duty on wool and woollens to the figures of 1868-83. It should impose an adequate duty on tin-plate, and restore those on hoop-iron and quinine. It should raise other duties whose inadequacy is shown by excessive imports. And it should add twenty-five per cent. along the whole line, where the goods affected are imported in foreign bottoms. In this way, by standing squarely on the protective principle and accepting all its consequences, they would show a confidence in its justice which would inspire the present campaign. And the Republican party has nothing to gain, but everything to lose, by taking any other course at this time. The issue is made up and the battle is on. There must be a real and earnest adherence to the ground which has been taken.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Mr. Switzler, sends to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of July 14, his report of foreign commerce and immigration for the month of June, completing the fiscal year 1888. He is obliged to report to Mr.

Fairchild that the year's showing of our exterior commerce is one of deficit. For the first time in thirteen years, we have imported a greater value of merchandise than we have exported. The last year that we did this was 1875, when our deficiency was nearly 120 millions of dollars. The figures now are: Exports, \$695,974,619; Imports, \$723,865,146. The deficiency is substantially 28 millions.

Does it not occur to practical men that this is but another proof of the unsatisfactory conditions which assail us? Here is this flood of imports, the largest, even in valuation, that ever entered our ports, a single year excepted (1882), and, considering low prices, the largest by far in volume. What does it represent but the tremendous pressure of other nations to take our domestic markets? What does it signify but the attempt to carry us back to the conditions before the Morrill Tariff was enacted, when the policy of the country was to neglect home production, buy abroad, and submit ourselves to the control of the "cheap" nations? This is no ordinary report which Mr. Switzler makes. It signifies that we are on the danger line,—that in fact we have passed beyond it.

But if the duties on several important classes of articles are to be entirely repealed, and those upon others are to be reduced, what then? Mr. Cleveland desires to import more goods, and to manufacture fewer at home. If we are thus to aid the inflow from abroad, what will the report for the year ending June 30, 1889, be?

THE cry of Mr. Cleveland and his followers is for cheapness. The laboring man is to be enriched by taking the duty off wool. His wages are to go farther, and his comforts to be increased by getting rid of dependence on the American wool-grower, and drawing on the flocks of Hungary and Australia instead. A Philadelphia firm has taken the trouble to calculate how much the workingman would be benefited by the change. It is found that the duty on imported wool amounts to \$1.20 on a fine suit, and 35 cents on one of average grade. As the laboring man buys about two suits a year, this economic Administration is going to save him seventy cents a year on his clothes!

On the other hand, the workingman needs to remember that the keeping of sheep for their mutton is not profitable unless there is a good market for wool. The removal of the duties on wool, therefore, may cost the workingman many times seventy cents in his purchases of meat; for even though he may not eat lamb or mutton himself, he will find that the absence of these from the market will put up the price of pork and beef. And still more important to him, he will find that the reign of cheapness which the Free Traders are laboring to bring in, means cheapness of his labor above all. His suit of clothes may be thirty-five cents cheaper; but his means to purchase it will be reduced by a good deal more than seventy cents a year. Free Trade cheapness is for the benefit only of those who only buy, not for those who also must sell, and above all not for those who have labor to sell.

The American workmen are shrewd enough to understand this. The faction among them who have been sophisticated by Mr. George into believing that land-nationalization is the remedy for all economic evils, and the only remedy for any of them, are the only supporters of Free Trade. They even have been clamoring for the removal of Colonel Carroll D. Wright from the Bureau of Statistics on the charge that he is a Protectionist! But the workingmen generally, including many who incline to the theory of land-nationalization, feel towards Mr. Cleveland as the English artisans felt toward Mr. Cobden, when they retorted: "Cheap bread! It's cheap labor he wants." So under the cry for cheap wool and cheap salt, and cheap cotton ties lies the de-

mand for cheap labor and cheap men, as General Harrison very happily put it. And for that cheapness no class of the American people, except the ex-planters of the South, are at all anxious.

LETTERS from Republicans in Virginia reach THE AMERICAN, insisting that that State can be carried for General Harrison, with a proper organization and canvass. We believe in these statements so far as to feel confident that a decided majority of the citizens of Virginia, if they could be got to the polls and could have their votes received and fairly counted, would be for Harrison, but we perceive difficulties, serious if not insuperable, in the way of reaching this end. One only of these do we discuss at present,—the feud between the Mahone and Wise factions. It is perfectly plain that unless there can be a union of the two in favor of one electoral ticket, and a most earnest and hearty effort by both, there can be no possibility of carrying the State. Under the circumstances, a concentration upon one list of electors should be imperatively demanded by the National Committee, and if necessary that body should designate a ticket which shall stand, in the opinion of Republicans outside Virginia, as the "regular" one. Of course the harmonizing of Mr. Mahone and his followers with Mr. Wise and his is another matter, not to be accomplished by any fiat of the National Committee, but yet possible, perhaps, through its persuasive influence.

A prominent Virginian, a delegate to Chicago, in a private note, extols the services of Mr. Mahone, who, he says, "has done more to break the backbone of Bourbonism in the South than any other man south of Mason and Dixon's line." To him, says our correspondent, to his "pluck and energy," is due such a growth as appears in counties like Tazewell, where in 1880 Mr. Garfield had 140 votes, in 1884 Mr. Blaine 1950, and where in 1886 the Republican candidate for Congress, Mr. Bowen, received a majority of 1160.

It is not reasonable to question Mr. Mahone's energy and courage, nor is it possible, in the light of Southern political movements since 1875, to deny the absolute necessity for the Republican party in that section of having white leaders whose determination and ability are great enough to secure for their party a fair field and a possibly fair count. In Virginia, General Mahone's influence has been of service in these respects, and were it not for drawbacks such as his Readjustment record, and his dictatorial party methods, there could hardly be room for two opinions as to the value of his leadership. But upon his party methods there is too much complaint to permit the assumption that there is no cause for it. The break in Virginia is itself evidence that something is seriously wrong, and the fact that of those who followed him in time past so many have dropped off, one by one, constitutes a serious indictment against Mr. Mahone's leadership.

Nevertheless, Virginia ought not to be either abandoned or scuttled. The correspondent whom we quote says: "But for the bad treatment we received at the hands of the National Committee we would have carried the State in 1884, and what we need now is moral support, *i. e.* plenty of campaign documents, and good Northern speakers that will arouse our people and infuse into them the belief that our Northern friends really want the vote of Virginia for Harrison and Morton. With these the State can be carried for Protection by 20,000 majority."

The first step, we say again, must be to secure the united support of the Virginia Republicans on one electoral ticket.

DR. VINCENT, the founder of Chautauqua, is a very able and useful man. But he is capable of saying very foolish and mischievous things. To a lady who wrote to remonstrate with him for not voting with the Prohibition party, Dr. Vincent wrote in reply: "I am an anti-Romanist, and therefore a Republican." If Dr. Vincent's sectarian antipathies control his politics in this way, he has mistaken his party. He rightfully belongs to the little faction which calls itself the American party, and has organized on the Knownothing platform. The Republican party wages no warfare on any re-

ligious body which obeys the laws of the country. It does not, and it never did. It has attacked the Church of the "Latter-Day Saints," only on account of its breaches of the law. If Mormonism abandons Polygamy, it also will disappear out of politics.

Some of the Democratic newspapers are exulting in the hope that Dr. Vincent is to be Mr. Harrison's Burchard. They forget that what hurt Mr. Blaine in that matter was that those words—Rum, Romanism and Rebellion—were uttered in his presence, and without eliciting any protest from him. The truth was that he did not hear them. Sir Richard Temple, the eminent Anglo-Indian, was present at the interview in which Dr. Burchard figured, and said he saw that Mr. Blaine was paying no attention whatever to him. But the words were printed in a leaflet and distributed at the door of every Roman Catholic Church in New York and New Jersey, two days later, and cost Mr. Blaine a great number of votes, because he was supposed to have heard them without protesting. Mr. Harrison, while loyal to his own church, is no anti-Catholic fanatic, and no intelligent Roman Catholic will believe him such. Only a few months ago, he was on the platform of a meeting in Indianapolis, called to promote the good work done by the Sisters of Charity, and we believe he spoke on that occasion.

A PROTECTIONIST contemporary is very unfair to Yale College in holding its Faculty responsible for the fact that Mr. Hurd was asked to lecture to the students on the Tariff question, while nobody was invited to represent the other side. The truth is that not the Faculty, but the friends of the Protectionist policy, are to blame in the matter. The Faculty are altogether powerless. A good number at Yale, including President Dwight and ex-President Porter and Prof. Brewer, the head of the Sheffield School, are Protectionists. Those who are Free Traders are well satisfied with the presentation of their views by Profs. Sumner and Farnum, who were chosen to their chairs not by the Faculty, but by the body of Congregationalist ministers who control the University. A number of ardent Free Traders now offer to pay Mr. Hurd's expenses to lecture on the subject; the Faculty cannot refuse the offer without seeming partisan. If they had refused it, they would have been censured, as Mr. Colquitt has been, for opposing the proposal to invite Mr. McKinley to Georgia. The sensible thing for the Protectionists was to send Mr. Denslow or Mr. Reed or some other Protectionist speaker to state the case for our national policy. Instead of that they only grumble as though Yale University had paid Mr. Hurd to supplement Prof. Sumner, which certainly would be to gild fine gold and paint the lily. The Faculty—for that matter the University itself—has no money to spend on lectures on either side, and would welcome Mr. Reed at least as warmly as Mr. Hurd.

The truth is that Protectionists do little but grumble at the colleges being head-quarters of Free Trade influence, without lifting a finger to make it otherwise. Our manufacturers send their sons to these colleges to be taught that their fathers are making their money by taking advantage of unjust laws; and they never put their hands in their pockets to secure a hearing for the other side. With one notable exception, they never have endowed a chair for the teaching of sound views in Political Economy, nor even a lectureship, and they carry on their fight in a hand-to-mouth fashion, which leaves all the educational work to be done on the eve of an election, and then badly and at a high cost.

THE inquiry ordered by the House into the character of Italian immigration seems to show that it is for the most part of much the same character as the importation of the Chinese. There is little or nothing spontaneous about it. Districts are worked up by emigration agents, and their population tempted by offers of abundant employment and good wages in America. The men come to America, not under contract to any employer of labor, but on much the same footing as the old redemptioners. Legally free, they actually are under the control of the people who brought them over, and caught in an entanglement of debt from

which they cannot extricate themselves for years. It is not easy for them to find work, for they cannot compete with the Irish in employments which call for muscular strength. Their vegetable diet debars them from that. So their condition of frequent idleness and entire isolation from Americans, generally through ignorance of our language, is pitiable enough. It is not wonderful that many would be glad to escape from the plenty of America to the poverty of Italy.

On the other hand, there are many Italian immigrants who have done well in this country, and who have been no burden on our productive energies. Our own city has many such to show, and altogether our Italians have been a gain to us. They always have shown intelligence upon American questions by their votes, and this has led some unscrupulous newspapers to misrepresent their character and aims.

THE High License and Local Option law passed by the Republican majority at the last session of the legislature of New Jersey has been before the Court of Errors and Appeals to test its constitutionality. A number of test cases were taken up to Trenton for this purpose, and the Democrats and their allies in the liquor interest were very confident of getting a decision adverse to the law. Great interest was felt in every part of the State, and the Temperance people who gather at certain seaside resorts were as anxious as any for the maintenance of the law. The court sustained the High License part of the law unanimously, and the Local Option part by a vote of 8 to 7. This settles the matter. The liquor dealers will have to pay the higher rate and keep closed on Sunday, or accept the consequences. And as fast as a majority against the traffic can be secured in any county, that county will be "dry." The hope that the judges would do as did those of Michigan has come to naught.

The significance of the whole situation is that the new legislation commands the interest and support of the friends of the Temperance cause in New Jersey. In 1884 the number of Republicans who voted for St. John because they had been alienated by the apparent indifference of the Republican party, was great enough to have turned the choice of the State to Mr. Blaine, if they had voted for him. Many of them now are as well pleased with what the Republicans have done as they then were offended by their failure to do anything. It bodes ill for the Democratic ticket when the workingmen of New Jersey begin to take up the Tariff question, and the Temperance people applaud Republican legislation to check the evils of intemperance.

Not that the law is by any means all that it ought to be. It puts the charge for license much too low. It does not require the judges to inquire into the character of applicants for a license, and their compliance with the law in the past. In these respects our Brooks law is much superior to it, and furnishes points worthy of adoption by New Jersey.

AN interesting summary of the operation of the new liquor law of Pennsylvania has been made up by the *Pittsburg Times*, and is, we presume, fairly trustworthy in its particulars. It appears that there has been a total reduction in the number of licensed places in the State of very nearly one-half, there being in 1887, 14,553, and in 1888, 7,724. In nine counties, Armstrong, Forest, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Potter, Somerset, Warren, and Washington, having an aggregate population of 285,086, no licenses at all were granted, and three others, Fulton, Juniata, and Mercer, are nearly "dry." In only one country, Dauphin, is there an increase in the number of licensed places. Yet with this great diminution of number, the tax collected is \$1,835,963, as against \$976,179 last year. These facts may be more distinctly apprehended in a tabular statement:

Licensed places, 1887,	14,553
Applications under new law,	11,590
Licensed places, 1888,	7,724
Tax collected, 1887,	\$976,179.
Tax collected, 1888,	\$1,835,963.

Different views were taken by judges in different counties, as to their duties under the law. In Philadelphia and Allegheny counties they took the position that after hearing evidence they were to judge of the necessity for license,—in other words, that the fact that the applicant had proved himself possessed of all the qualifications required under the law did not make it mandatory on the court to grant him license. This was the view generally taken throughout the State, and was upheld by a ruling of the Supreme Court. In Cumberland county, Judge Sadler adopted the rule that if the applicant's record was straight, he should have license or not, according to the view taken by the majority of adult petitioners or remonstrants in the respective ward or township. Judge Simonton, of Dauphin, granted licenses to all who petitioned; while in Indiana county the judge, General Harry White, was so well known to be settled in his determination against license, (he granted none under the old law for the last two or three years), that no application at all was presented to him.

DR. H. K. CARROLL of *The Independent* is the most trustworthy authority on our religious statistics. He prepares his annual census from the almanacs, minutes, and other official publications of the various religious bodies, and corrects it from every accessible source of information. And his sharp censure of the loose reporting of some of these bodies has born fruit in their making better digested returns. His figures for 1888 for the Protestant bodies are as follows:

	Churches.	Ministers.	Membership.
Methodists,	48,258	28,313	4,699,529
Baptists,	45,434	30,998	3,971,685
Presbyterians,	13,057	9,585	1,136,685
Lutherans,	7,992	4,215	957,600
Congregationalists,	4,404	4,090	457,584
Episcopalians,	4,766	3,931	446,785
Reformed,	2,028	1,345	269,523
German Evangelical,	675	580	125,000
Christian Union,	1,500	500	120,000
Friends,	700	500	107,968
Adventists,	1,563	835	100,441
Mennonites,	385	605	93,000
Universalists,	720	677	37,807
Unitarians,	375	488	20,000
Moravians,	94	108	10,966
Swedenborgians,	95	101	5,750

This list, it will be observed, includes the Disciples, the Dunkers, and the Winebrenarians among the Baptists—to which all three would object—and the Evangelical Association and the United Brethren among the Methodists. It omits the Reformed Episcopalian, the Plymouth Brethren, the Irvingites, the Mormons, the Spiritualists, the Christian Scientists, the Overcomers, the Schwenkfelders, and probably several others. For the Roman Catholics Dr. Carroll reports 6,829 clergy, 7,596 churches, and a baptized membership of 7,200,000. This is a different basis for counting membership from that used by Protestants generally. In their bodies each communicant stands for three baptized members or adherents, so that the Baptist and Methodist elements in our population are each much larger than the Roman Catholic, and the Presbyterian nearly half as large.

The round numbers reported in the last column are denominational estimates in the absence of exact returns. These generally are much in excess of the fact, as for instance in the case of the Christians, the German Evangelical Church (the "United Church" of Germany), and the Mennonites.

The net gain since the report for 1887 is 6,434 churches, 4,505 ministers, and 774,681 communicants, partly by conversion, partly by immigration. The Baptists report the heaviest gains. It will be observed that no church has as many ministers as congregations. The Congregationalists have nearly as many, but the Methodists are short by over 20,000, the Baptists by nearly 15,000, and the Presbyterians by nearly 4,000.

THE plan to break up the great Sioux reservation in Dakota, and to throw the land open to settlement, seems likely to be defeated for the present by the decided and unanimous resistance of the Indians. At the conference called by the Commissioners sent to explain the law to them, at Standing Rock Agency, they heard all that was to be said in favor of the Treaty, and then subjected it to a sharp and shrewd criticism, which showed that they had profited in many ways by the lessons of civilization. They thought fifty cents an acre entirely too low a price for the land; and they objected to the proposal to give them about a dollar each out of the purchase money, and to spend the rest on industrial education. James Glass, their chief-justice, stated their case with as much force and point as any white lawyer could have shown: and they bound themselves by oath not to sign the Treaty on any terms, nor to put their names to any paper whatever. The extent to which the Indians have been wronged by the unfair use of their signatures fully justifies this precaution.

The decision is to be regretted as standing in the way of the civilization of this very able body of Indians. But it also should be respected. The proprietary rights of these red men to their reservation are just as dear as those of any white settler to his homestead. The government has admitted as much in approaching them with these offers. And no man's right is limited by his failure to use his ownership in the wisest way or to the best purpose. Of course the theory that the Indians are the wards of the government will be invoked to warrant the opening of the reservation without their consent, as it has been invoked to justify the order interfering with the teaching in the mission schools, and every other piece of meddlesomeness and tyranny that has been practised on the reservations for half a century past. But wards whose right to own and to treat we have recognized in a thousand ways cannot be overborne in their judgment of their own interests with any show even of fair play.

ONE of the most abject and comical failures of the presidential campaign thus far, was the attempt to hold a "national convention" of colored men at Indianapolis in the interest of the Democratic candidates. A handful of people only attended, some of them office-holders under the Government, and their quarrelling was so vicious, their procedure so contemptible, and their pockets so open, that the affair became ludicrous.

The fact is that the colored men cannot yet in justice to themselves join the Democratic party. They feel and comprehend this, and whatever votes Mr. Cleveland gets from them will be substantially secured by crooked means. We wish the case were different,—that the time had come when the disposition of the Democratic party toward them was so fair and just that no longer a political color line could anywhere be drawn. In the Southern States, especially, this would be a great blessing. But the recent outrages in Arkansas warn the country that the time is not yet come when the black man can consistently put on a Democratic badge.

CONCERNING the civil service, as exemplified in the post-office at Indianapolis, Mr. Lucius B. Swift, of the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association, has made a supplemental report, under date of July 14. He states with all possible detail a number of cases in which the post-master, Jones, already known to fame for his exploits as a partisan opponent of reform, has utterly disregarded not merely the system established under the Pendleton-Eaton law, but as well the simplest rules of propriety and public accommodation. Those who are interested in these matters should send to Mr. Swift, at Indianapolis, for his report: they will find it a direct and plain presentment. He adds that "nearly all these facts have been brought before the Administration,—a course which is useless to pursue further." Probably an attentive hearing can be had from the next Administration.

ONE of the heirs of William Penn is going to sue the town of Easton, Pennsylvania, for a piece of land given by his ancestors

for the erection of a court-house, but no longer used for that purpose. It is worth remembering that in 1778 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania extinguished all the claims of the Penn family as proprietors by the payment of a large sum of money, reserving only their personal and private estates to them. The Penns took the money, although not satisfied with the amount offered; and this acceptance of the consideration attests the validity of the contract. If the transaction of 1778 was not binding, then the Penn family or its heirs can claim quit-rent for every acre of land in the commonwealth. It is trifling to make a fuss over a little patch in Easton, when the claim extends to the whole State. But if the transaction of 1778 is binding, then the State has stepped into the shoes of the proprietors; and the failure of Easton to make the specified use of the land may cause its reversion to the Commonwealth, but not to the heirs of the Penns.

If this Penn claim has any validity, what is the state of things in Maryland? Pennsylvania paid the Penns what it thought the full worth of their rights, and they took the money. Maryland bade the Calverts go about their business, without offering them a shilling. The Marylanders would reply that the proprietary rights being of a public and political character, and originating with the King of England, the severance of the connection with the mother country put an end to them. This is true, and equally true for Pennsylvania, which paid off the Penns without being under any obligation recognized by public law to do so.

THE quarrel over the Parnell Commission is at this writing still undecided in Parliament. No proposition since the Coercion bill was proposed has excited so much personal bitterness, and the Tory leaders of the House have had a great many uncomfortable quarters of an hour since the discussion began. The gravest charge presented is that the Government has been in communication as to the provisions of the bill with the proprietor of the London *Times*; and the limited and careful denials with which this is met do not cover the case. Next to this is Mr. Parnell's offer to show that Mr. Chamberlain played false to his own party while a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, in holding communication with the Home Rulers, which involved a breach of his oath of secrecy as a Cabinet officer. If Mr. Parnell can produce the letters he promises,—and he is a very careful man in such matters,—Mr. Chamberlain will have his bad quarter of an hour before the Commission.

The Government have announced the names of the three judges they mean to appoint. Every one of them is an opponent of Home Rule, and one of them an active partisan. Great efforts have been made to obtain the substitution of a Home Ruler for him; but the Tories say substantially that it will be either this tribunal or none.

The murder of Mr. Mandeville, an Irish member of Parliament, by ill treatment and neglect in Tullamore prison, has excited deep feeling in both countries, and has not strengthened Mr. Balfour in public esteem. It fits much too closely into the threat Sir Wilfrid Blunt charges him with uttering. Of course there are English Tories to be found in the medical profession, who swear that his death was due to quite other causes. But the testimony of prison officials as to the brutality with which the dead man was treated, and the suicide of the Tullamore surgeon, have made an impression, which this expert testimony does not efface. Mr. Balfour is under a cloud, and one of his own courts has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* to ascertain whether Mr. Dillon has been imprisoned lawfully.

SOME of the English newspapers take our investigations as to the importation of laborers as showing that we think America is becoming crowded. But they do not put that sense upon the laws to keep the Chinese out of New South Wales, which are the most severe ever adopted by any civilized country for such a purpose. New South Wales certainly is not crowded. A large part of its area is given up to cattle and ranches. Very much lies idle. In

1885 there was a population of 957,985—or less than that of Philadelphia,—to 310,700 square miles,—a little more than three to a square mile. Victoria has a larger population in an area a little more than one-fourth as great. But New South Wales finds it far harder than does Victoria to keep its people employed and fed. It is far more troubled than is the sister colony by any Chinese addition to the competition of the labor market. So while it refuses as yet to follow the example of Victoria in adopting a frankly Protective policy, it enacts laws to exclude the Chinese, which can be vindicated on no Free Trade principle. And to these laws Her Majesty the Queen has given her assent.

THE ATTACK UPON THE UNITED STATES.

IT would too much discredit the patriotism of our own country to assume that nearly one-half of its people are deliberately and knowingly ready to give aid and comfort to the attack of a foreign nation upon our independence. It must be presumed that Mr. Cleveland fails to see the real meaning of the movement upon which he has entered, and that if he did but understand it clearly he would not lend himself, much less the high office he holds, to a policy which must injure the United States for the benefit of European countries. And so, too, Mr. Mills, Mr. Breckinridge, Mr. McMillin, and their colleagues, must be regarded as confused and misled by the business they have in hand: it is too grave a reflection on them to suppose that they wilfully desire the spoliation of the country to which they have in an especial manner had occasion, comparatively recently, to declare their absolute and unreserved allegiance.

These reservations are needful, because it is necessary, in the interest of American freedom, to recognize the present campaign for Mr. Cleveland as a distinct and direct attack upon the United States. It is this and nothing less. The acclaim of the English press, saluting the declarations of Mr. Cleveland, the resolutions of the St. Louis Convention, and the clauses of the Mills bill, as a policy favoring the interests of their country, was not only genuine and spontaneous, but accurate. The English newspapers comprehend the nature of the issues pending here. They understand perfectly that the throwing open of our markets to their products is a measure vastly beneficial to them, and that this benefit must be at our cost.

Let us consider that here are sixty-two millions of people. This is not only the greatest number of persons in any one of the fully civilized countries, but it is a number, when their social condition, their manner of life, and their ability to purchase are considered, far beyond comparison in the world. These people make a market such as is found nowhere else,—not in Great Britain, not in France, not in Germany, and of course not in any smaller country. To get this market is a prize such as no conqueror ever even dreamed of. If wealth be the reward sought, the conquests of Alexander and Cæsar sink to insignificance in the comparison. The value to foreign countries of the sales in our market, in a single year, even under a system of Protection, is over seven hundred millions of dollars, and will easily rise to a thousand millions in the first years after Protection shall be broken down. It is for this prize that England strives. Mr. Cleveland, if not knowingly then insanely, offers to aid her in getting it. He proposes to open the American gates and let her in. The policy of self-defense which has been maintained for a quarter of a century he wishes to abandon. It would be wonderful if England did not jump at such a chance.

That there is a response has been seen. The English attack, in concert with the Mills bill, is a verity, and from now to November it will increase in every one of its proportions. We are assailed, or shall be, by every influence that England can bring to bear. The alien interests in the seaports, the agents of foreign houses, the temporary residents for trade purposes, with the press which represents them, will be hard at work from now until the question is disposed of. Whether or not Mr. Scott, and Mr. Brice,

and Mr. Oelrichs, and other Democratic managers whose great subscriptions to the Democratic fund have been heralded, give so much as reported, there will be no lack of millions from the foreign money chests. Mr. Cleveland's canvass will not languish for want of funds. The attack upon the United States will have all the money aid that can be used in its behalf.

We believe the attack will be repelled. But our belief rests upon our confidence in the ability of the American people to comprehend and to defend their country's interests. That Mr. Cleveland would betray them, ignorantly or unwittingly, does not prevent many thousands of those who have belonged to his party from seeing for themselves the disaster to which he leads. Their denunciations of his error are heard in every direction,—shouts of freemen awakened to danger, like those of 1858 and 1861. Such a popular outcry against danger is proof that the assault will fail. It will be supported in those States where there is not a real election, but it will be repelled by the united front of the States which preserved the Union, and which maintain in it the integrity of popular government by the ballot.

TURN THE RASCALS OUT! OR IN?

IN response to the inquiry: "What discrepancy, if any, was found by the Democratic party in the books accounting for the financial affairs of the country upon their obtaining access thereto in 1885?" the *New York World* replies: "Bygones were let be bygones. None were looked for." This answer is not true. If it were, it would be a stigma upon the Democratic party. Through the whole of the campaign of 1884 the Democrats pleaded for a chance to "examine the books." They wanted to "turn the rascals out," not only to replace them by better men, but to expose their maladministration of the nation's moneys. And this secured them a hearing with that valuable class of people who believe in nobody's honesty but their own, and who think that the government service is a den of corruption. This is one form of the Mugwump temper, and naturally enough it frequently is found in men who are the last to be trusted with anything they can carry off. There were Democrats who went into office under Mr. Cleveland with the conviction that free stealing was one of the perquisites of the public service. The Telephone Company with which Mr. Garland most unfortunately was connected, was not the only association formed by Democrats to make the national government their milch-cow, on the supposition that this was the usual procedure. It is to the credit of Mr. Cleveland's administration that he has not acquiesced in this ideal of public plunder. But he has done nothing more than maintain the standard of public honesty he inherited from his Republican predecessors, if he even has done as much as that.

No, the Democrats in 1884 promised to see and to show what rascalities their Republican predecessors in office had been guilty of, and they kept that promise to the best of their ability. They went through every department and bureau in Washington, in full confidence that they were going to unearth terrible things. But the outcome of it all was infinitesimal. They made especial onslaughts in the matter, (1) of the Navy and the vessels under construction; (2) of the pension office; and (3) of the land office. In every case they burnt their fingers. The charges they brought were refuted most amply, and not one of them is now repeated even in the reckless search for material to divert public attention from the Free Trade issue. Their biggest achievement was to bankrupt John Roach and break his heart; but the subsequent record of his ships proves that he had done by the government all that was possible under the restrictions imposed by the bureau of naval construction.

The Republicans do not raise the cry: "Let us see the books," because they know that the rules and traditions of honesty and circumspection established in the departments by Republican administrations have not disappeared in four years; and they believe that Mr. Cleveland does not wish them to disappear. Be-

sides this, they are not disposed to think so vilely of their fellow citizens as the Mugwumps and the dishonest among the Democrats do. They have faith in human nature. So they hope to find, when they enter upon office again in 1889, that the books are in as good a condition as could be expected in view of the inexperience and rawness of those who have just had the keeping of them. They certainly do not look for such scandals as disgraced the national government fifty years ago, under Jacksonian rule. Democrats too must have shared in the general moral advance of the country.

But the other cry: "Turn the rascals out!" has a pertinence now which it had not in 1884. The *Tribune* has collected the facts with regard to Mr. Cleveland's appointment of morally objectionable men to office, and has confined itself to the evidence against them furnished by the *World*, *Times*, the *Evening Post*, and other newspapers friendly to the administration. We think it has over-stated the case on some points,—notably as regards Mr. Garland. But after every deduction demanded by fair play, the list is a startling one. It exhibits the record of one hundred and thirty-seven criminals, or persons as unsuitable as criminals for any place of public trust, who have been given office under this administration by a President pledged above all things to the reform of the Civil Service. In some cases appointments were made of men actually behind the crossed bars of the State penitentiary. In other cases the guilt of the appointees was equally notorious. If such an exhibit could have been made of Republicans who had been given office, what a cry would have gone forth for a change of administration from the "Independent" press!

As it is, that press is altogether silent about the matter, and so are the Democratic newspapers generally. The *World* pleads in extenuation that not all of its party are scoundrels. Nobody charges or would charge that they are. No doubt the great majority of those who have been appointed by Mr. Cleveland are worthy of confidence. It is our hope that Mr. Harrison will leave many of them in office, under the principle of a reformed public service. What this black list proves is that a Reform president, in honoring and humoring his own party, found it necessary to take so many of his official subordinates from the ranks of the criminal classes. It was there he found these *citoyens actifs*, who had a claim to party gratitude and who were necessary to party success. And the man who was borne into office with the cry "Turn the rascals out!" became the instrument to introduce into the public service a longer list of rascals than has disgraced the government at any time since the defeat of Van Buren, half a century ago.

What are the meditations of the ex-Republicans who still support Mr. Cleveland, as they contemplate this black list, we are unable even to imagine. We do not see how they can reconcile their present attitude in any respect with their professions of anxiety for administrative purity in 1884. Wordsworth expressed a wish which every good man must share in, when he prayed that his days might be "bound each to each in natural piety." No man can abandon the ideals of his past, and swallow his most solemn professions of political faith, without giving himself a moral wrench which he will suffer from morally for the rest of his existence. Nor is the injury confined to himself alone. The whole of society is injured. Better men lose confidence in the good; worse men learn to condemn it. Loyalty to ideals is one of the virtues which are requisite to the existence and the safety of society. But no ingenuity can reconcile the past and present of men who preferred Mr. Cleveland to Mr. Blaine in 1884 because that insured Civil Service Reform, and prefer Mr. Cleveland to Mr. Harrison now.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN the latest reports of the U. S. Commissioner of Education the drift of Superior Education may be easily traced toward an assimilation of the German system. They employ the term Superior Education to cover the work of all institutions authorized by law to confer degrees, and, for practical purposes, this is as good a line of definition as can be devised, although the titles of bache-

lor and master of arts stand for widely differing qualifications, depending on the locality where they are won and the institution which confers them. Yet a degree stands for a definite curriculum, however imperfectly pursued, and an ideal, and so it marks an aspiration for what is termed "liberal culture," as opposed to mere training for adaptation to the average demands of practical life. Within this limit there is a remarkable fluctuation in the number of institutions professing to give superior education. Including those exclusively for women, the Commissioner knew in 1876 of 581 colleges and universities conferring degrees in the arts. In 1884 the number rose to 606, but two years later it fell to 549. Here is a variation of 51 institutions in ten years. But this is not all. In his last report the Commissioner had upon his lists the names of 60 institutions for girls and 39 for lads which had closed or relapsed into academies or failed to report, and an examination of these lists shows that they were generally insignificant schools. It is among these delinquent institutions, probably, that the fluctuation rises in the number of universities and colleges reported as vital and up to the legal standard. But every year there are from eight to ten such schools reported as closed or suspended. The significance of these facts is that about every sixth institution in the United States which has sought legal authority to confer degrees and has aspired to be enrolled among the higher grade of educational establishments, is in a state of flux, and shrinks on exposure to the public into something quite uncrystalline and opaque.

This state of things is, in some degree, an answer to the fear that Americans are throwing away their energies in building up weak institutions which lower the standard of education and divert public support from worthier and more capable establishments. There is no power in a country like ours, where individual initiative is encouraged to the highest degree, and lawful responsibility is divided among thirty-eight commonwealths, to prevent a religious denomination, like the United Brethren, from founding a college for every 20,000 of its adherents, or a Western town from seeking to become the seat of a university, or a personal proprietor from resorting to the legislature for a charter, the terms of which may conceal the poverty of his resources. Nor on the whole are these ambitions to be regretted. The enormous expansion of so-called colleges has uniformly been among States rapidly filling up with population. For example, Ohio, which led off in this tumultuous career, had organized twenty-three colleges before the war, and has founded but ten since, although her population has increased sixty per cent. within the latter period. As the current of migration has set westward the settlement of new regions has been marked by a seeming ostentation to which the country has been much indebted. It may seem ludicrous to find on the prairies a college in a dug-out, and a university without students above the grade of a preparatory school, but tradition says that Cambridge University in England began in a barn, and the hundred graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who settled in New England in the first twenty years of her colonization, were able to make of Harvard nothing more than a boarding school where boys were taught arithmetic and Latin grammar, fed cider out of pewter mugs, and flogged for breaking rules. The secret of western boastfulness must be traced to the poverty of pioneers operating upon their hopeful ambitions. They go west with the traditions of cultivated society; they are too poor to avail themselves of the educational facilities of their distant ancestral towns, or to create them out of hand in the wilderness; they mean to reproduce in their new seats all the appliances of civilization which they have left behind them. And nothing is more remarkable in modern history than the universal enthusiasm for education which has marked the settlement of the United States. Even the greediest speculator in the lots of an unimproved and paper town sets apart a piece of land for a school, knowing that American pioneers have a tendency to cluster about it. And so these new communities build teaching-places and give them high-sounding names in token of what they propose to provide for themselves as soon as they can. As soon as the State begins to grow into organic unity public interest centres in the most convenient or best equipped foundations and lifts them into permanence, letting the impracticable pretensions of local and denominational schools collapse. There is no measuring the value of this exuberance upon the order, intelligence, and aspirations of our new communities, although for a time it is not without its inconvenience. And it is seen by the number of institutions pressing in vain for recognition among the schools of higher grade, and from the diminishing total inscribed on the books of the Bureau of Education at Washington, that the practical common sense of the people is harnessing this vehement energy little by little and driving it to nobler goals.

There is another comforting thing to consider, and it emerges out of a comparison. In the German system of higher education, schools for girls are not enumerated. For a population slightly

less than that of the United States, and condensed on an area about one-eighth of theirs, the German territory of Europe supports about 360 gymnasia, or one for every 600 square miles, and every 120,000 souls. Besides, it has 21 universities and 160 schools for the training of teachers, which here would be called normal. But these apart, when it is remembered that in the United States the great majority of our collegiate foundations have never aspired or pretended to carry their training beyond the German gymnasium, then it will be seen that the 345 colleges and universities of this country known to the Commissioner of Education and open to lads are numerically 36 less than foundations of kindred pretensions in Germany, while there is only one for each 170,000 of the population. If we kept the same ratio to the people here as there we should have 500 such institutions, while the greater dispersion of our inhabitants would justify a considerably larger number for equal convenience of access.

Some fifty years ago George W. Ticknor resigned a professorship at Harvard College, because the plan of elective studies in his department was not cordially maintained by the board of control. At that time Virginia contained the only institution which in anything but a name could be called a university. There was not then with this exception and the Sheffield School at Yale, a single collegiate foundation maintaining a department of sciences side by side with one in the so-called liberal arts. There were some institutions with schools of medicine, or law, or divinity incorporated under one charter, but they were not welded into a system and the professional schools had little relation to collegiate preparation for them. Less than twenty years ago the elective system, triumphed at Harvard in the choice of C. W. Eliot as president. Since then it has obtained large recognition at Yale, Columbia, N. Y., Princeton, Cornell, Michigan, and it has from the outset been characteristic of the University of Virginia and the post-graduate schools at Johns Hopkins. Simultaneously there have come two other features of collegiate life, perhaps consequences of it. One is the vast multiplication of courses of study open to students for selection. Of course this could not happen until new schools had been established under the same management, with an increase of specialized instructors of laboratories and seminary libraries. The growth of these facilities has been such as gradually and firmly to press the old classical curriculum from its importance. In four recent years the proportion of classical undergraduates in New England sank from 79 to 71 per cent. and the ratio is still decreasing. Yet there were never more undergraduates in our colleges than to-day. They are choosing other forms of culture and discipline than the classics, and facilities for doing so are rapidly multiplying for them. It is said, I think, that no two undergraduates at Harvard are pursuing precisely the same course.

As a concomitant of this elective freedom it has been necessary for institutions offering it to raise their standards of entrance examinations, because liberty of choice implied ability to choose, and an antecedent preparation to profit by the election. The result has been to raise the average age at which students enter the undergraduate departments. At Harvard this average is nearly nineteen years, or an increase of two years in about twenty-five. While it is impossible to get authentic statistics on such a matter, it seems obvious that our larger and better equipped schools, as a rule, are receiving older students than formerly. Hundreds of colleges are unable to keep up with this advanced movement. They have not the money for it. Only State institutions and especially wealthy foundations can take part in it. Consequently, the smaller ones are gradually falling into the role of the German gymnasium, and becoming feeders to the vigorously advancing universities. Thus the six universities, Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and Columbia, New York, in 1886 had nearly 450 students who had already taken a scholastic degree enrolled in their departments exclusive of strictly professional schools. The professions of law, medicine, and theology, have drifted far away from liberal culture, for at the same date but 23 per cent. of the law students in the United States, 21 of the theological, and 5.6 of the medical students had obtained a collegiate degree. But we have reached a point where the learned professions have long exceeded the mediæval number just enumerated. Applications of science have made new professions, and the wider ramifications of commerce and industry have called for more disciplined minds to conduct them than was requisite a generation ago. In this adaptation to new conditions the American system does not follow the pattern of Germany. In general outline the assimilation has gone on and is still advancing. Very perceptibly a few great foundations are forming upon which schools are established specialized to cover the highest achievements of human learning and numerous enough to encompass all its varieties. Little by little beneath them the hundreds of local and denominational chartered colleges are taking their place, perforce, to supply them with qualified students for this higher work.

And yet the system is American, in that it has grown out of American conditions and necessities, has a larger adaptation to the complex state of modern life, and is freer and more flexible in the uses that can be made of it. There still hangs round it the tradition of paternal government, which prescribes a four years' course of study, a monitorial marking, and a chapel attendance, but these are sloughing away, as our universities are frequented by an older class of students and as the enthusiasm of learning penetrates them.

D. O. KELLOGG.

"SHYLOCK" IN THE "VARIORUM EDITION."¹

"WHAT can a book steeped in the most recondite lore of a scholarly cult have to say to me?" The average "general reader," browsing along the book-store tables full of new books naturally may put this question to himself as his eye rests upon the well-made, light-brown back of a goodly octavo, "The Merchant of Venice," the latest issue and seventh volume of the Furness "Variorum Shakespeare." But let his curiosity carry him far enough to open its fair pages quite at random, as does the writer at this moment, and what then? Let us see. He opens the quarry at page 287, the "Source of the Plot" being under consideration, the task stated, "to discover, if we may, the shape in which the materials for the plot lay to Shakespeare's hand," and on this passage he strikes:

"... The audiences of Shakespeare's time constantly demanded novelty in the attractions of the stage. The playwrights were kept busy, and must have worked at a rate of speed which, though perhaps not without its parallel in Greece, is, I think, quite unknown among dramatists now-a-days. Collier has made the computation, by means of Henslowe's diary, that the audiences of that day required a new play, upon an average, every seventeen or eighteen days, including Sundays. In addition to satisfying this demand for novelty, it follows as of course that the playwrights and poets had to keep touch with every gale and vary of the public, and this struggle for popularity, which meant daily bread, not unnaturally fomented intense rivalry between the different companies of actors. Into this scramble Shakespeare was ushered, it is generally agreed, in 1591, and in it he continued about twenty years, and wrote, in whole or in part, about forty plays—that is, on an average for the whole period, one every six months. Thus driven by the necessity of speed on the one hand, and by anxiety to catch the popular fancy on the other, is it any wonder that Shakespeare never stopped to devise a plot?"

The chance reader well may pause here, with wonder stirring in his mind. A sudden realization of the seething Elizabethan life seems to surprise the present day with the very image of its own pushing emulation, and this glimpse of the prick of the Age and all its pulsing life, spurring genius on like a slave to that transcendent mastery it gains, lays bare to him the wondrous mechanism of human influences and counter influences, and leads him on to read with a close friendly interest of the old plays, ballads, and novels, from "fonde bookes of late translated out of Italian into English, sold in every shop in London" to delight the childish love of the time for long spun story-telling. Let him have ever so slight a taste for folk-lore and tales of all nations, or let but his own youthful love of "Once upon a time" recur,—a love perhaps too exclusively exercised of late in skipping through light o'love summer novels,—and straight is he beguiled into a cross-country chase for origins, Latin, Italian, Persian, of the bond story and the casket story Shakespeare revived and interwove in "The Merchant of Venice." The forty-five pages devoted to setting these old tales fully forth are slowly turned, and behind each idle fancy, like a mask, he peers into the eyes of the days that are dead yet potent.

Or, say this chance reader has a hankering for the law. Then will he find entertainment quite to his mind in the free discussion of the justice meted out in the Trial Scene, and chuckle over the clever *Dramatic Reverie*, by the late Richard Hengist Horne, in which Shylock jeers at Portia's quibbles and drives her judgment on to its only safe legal base.

Or, again, say he be a genre artist and "old clothes" and studied archaic settings have for him a special beauty, he will turn naturally enough to the pages that treat in careful detail of Venetian costume and scenery, and he will pass some of that best employed time that one loses, with his nose buried in the Shakespearean book he erst supposed could have nothing to say to him.

Or, perhaps, dimly-lighted corners in the history of music serve better to attract his lounging scrutiny. Here, too, in a rare chapter on the music to which the play has given rise, will he be curious to find the obscure trace of many an ambitious composer.

If he be a bit of a historian, or a Hebrew,—always loyally concerned in the casualties that have attended the life of his gifted and peculiar people,—that part of this all-embracing vol-

¹ A NEW VARIORUM EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Horace Howard Furness, Ph. D., LL. D., L. H. D., etc. Vol. VII. THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1888. 8vo. Pp. vii. and 479.

ume which treats of the Jews in England will hold his interest or yield him leading questions to explore.

As for the student of literature, or the lover of the stage, neither will need to dip experimentally within this new book to see if it will bring grist to his specialty or meat to his palate. What student will not be ready to follow Dr. Furness with approval in his comparison of the treatment of dramatic time by Shakespeare and by Æschylus? Where is the man, taking any pleasure in acting, who will not be sure to find good pasturage here in the collection of extracts from many a neglected source, that tell the story of the ten debuts of a long succession of stage Shylocks, from old prompter Downes' florid comments on the "aspectaband" Doggett who wore a "Farce in his Face," to a letter of Edwin Booth's that admirably justifies his notion of "the very Jew that Shakespeare drew:"

"... Not the buffoon that Doggett gave, according to Lord Lansdowne's Version, but the strongly marked and somewhat grotesque character which Macklin restored to the stage, and in which he was followed by Cooke, by Edmund Kean, and by my father. 'Tis nonsense to suppose that Shylock was represented in other than a serious vein by Burbadge, merely because he 'made up,' doubtless after some representation of Judas, with red hair to emphasize the vicious expression of his features. Is there any authority for the assertion which some make that he also wore a long nose? What if he did? A clever actor once played the part of Tubal with me, and wore red hair and a hook'd nose. He did not make the audience laugh; 'twas not his purpose; but he looked the very creature that could sympathize with Shylock. His make-up was admirable. He's the son of the famous John Drew, and is an excellent actor, now a leading member of Daly's Company. Let Burbadge have the long nose if you will, but I am sure that he never under Shakespeare's nose made the character ridiculous. No, not till Landowne's bastard came did the Jew make the unskillful laugh and the judicious grieve. From that time, perhaps, until Macklin restored the original method of representing the character, it was treated as a 'low comedy' part. . . . I think Macready was the first to lift the uncanny Jew out of the darkness of his native element of revengeful selfishness into the light of the venerable Hebrew the Martyr, the Avenger. He has had several followers, and I once tried to view him in that light, but he doesn't cast a shadow sufficiently strong to contrast with the sunshine of the comedy,—to do which he must, to a certain extent, be repulsive, a sort of party one doesn't care to see among the dainty revellers of Venice in her prime. Antonio's liver trouble is gloom enough for them, but to heighten the brilliancy for us a heavier cloud is necessary, and it takes the form of Shylock,—'an inhuman wretch, incapable of pity, void and empty from any dram of mercy.' It has been said that he is an affectionate father and a faithful friend. When, where, and how does he manifest the least claim to such commendations? Tell me that, and unyoke! 'Twas the money value of Leah's ring that he grieved over, not its associations with her, else he would have shown some affection for her daughter which he did not, or she would not have called her house 'a hell,' robbed and left him. Shakespeare makes her do these un-Hebrew things to intensify the baseness of Shylock's nature. If we side with him in his self-defense, 'tis because we have charity, which he has not; if we pity him under the burden of his merited punishment 'tis because we are human, which he is not,—except in shape, and even that, I think, should indicate the crookedness of his nature. His refusal to accept thrice the amount he loaned seems to have given some critics the idea that as a great avenger of his wronged people he rises above all selfish considerations, but had he accepted, what a lame and impotent conclusion it would have been! No; this other un-Jew-like action was necessary for stage effect.

Do not forget while you read the poet's plays, that he was a player, and, mark! a theatrical manager with a keen eye to stage effects; witness the 'gag' of Shylock's sharpening the knife, a most dangerous 'bit of business,' and apt to cause a laugh; be careful of that 'point.' Would the heroic Hebrew have stooped to such a paltry action? No, never, in the very white heat of his pursuit of vengeance! But vengeance is foreign to Shylock's thoughts; 'tis revenge he seeks, and he gets just what all who seek it get,—'sooner or later,' as the saying is."

This letter of Booth's, indeed, will lead almost any chance reader, no matter what his pet crotchets, to turn as eagerly as turns the Shakespeare student to the first part of this rich volume, where the text of the drama, given in the earliest edition of 1623 of the complete plays of Shakespeare, runs its way through half the book, accompanied by Booth's prompt-book directions for the action, and along with a legion of commentators' notes, all fitted and adjusted into a mosaic that is a picture of Shakespearian scholarship, and a masterpiece of the nice touch and liberal taste of an artist-editor.

Here, also, in the notes bearing more directly on the Shakespearian text, a thousand matters of various interest crop out and catch perusal. No doubt the Shakespeare lover must and will possess this epitomized library of far-garnered, well-cured, and full-ripened knowledge covering every moot-point of the play; it will be a wise and justifiable conclusion of a cursory glance over a bookseller's copy of this latest issue of the Furness "Variorum," if the general reader, who has strolled new-bookwards, shall now seek absently for his forgotten cane or umbrella, prod a groping forefinger and thumb in his open purse, and toll paid, pass on his way, taking the thick handsome volume proudly and carefully into his own pleased possession.

CHARLOTTE PORTER.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE interesting article in the *Popular Science Monthly* for August, by Mr. Walter B. Platt, M. D., on the "Injurious Influences of City Life," refers to three influences that have not hitherto been sufficiently recognized. The first injurious influence treated in Dr. Platt's article is the disuse of the arms. The exercise of the upper extremities enlarges the chest and leads to a gain in heart and arterial force. The lack of it is not so much, perhaps, a characteristic of the populations of large cities, where artisans are a numerous class, as of smaller suburban towns; and particularly of that class of suburban dwellers who go to the city by rail, and who satisfy their consciences on the score of daily exercise by walking to and from places of business. This, Dr. Platt says, is a sorry substitute for arm and general bodily exercise. Such leg action is automatic, in the first place, and does not divert the mind; in the second place, walking over bricks and stones has a tendency to jar the brain and spinal cord. This by years of accumulation may result in nervous exhaustion and like troubles. The third detrimental influence of city life, and perhaps the strongest of the three, is the incessant noise. A city dweller must resign himself to the death of the senses,—his ear and eye are systematically taught to ignore; and even physical ills result from incessant din. City life is a life of intensity to which the bodily frame is not as yet equal, and all measures as simple as the avoidance of noise are to be welcomed. The blowing of railroad and factory whistles, the jangle of car-bells, milkmen's bells, and the continual ringing of church bells have in some cities been suppressed, and the chief offender, the rough pavement, has in England been to a great extent abolished. The asphalt pavements of America, says Dr. Platt, are a poor imitation of what our English brethren enjoy.

* * *

WE regret to announce the death of Col. James Stevenson, the ethnologist of the U. S. Geological Survey. Col. Stevenson was an assistant of Prof. Hayden until the outbreak of the war, during which he served on the staff of Fitz John Porter. After the war he returned to the Geological Survey, and after serving as chief of staff, was detailed for ethnological work for the Smithsonian Institution. The National Museum has received large accessions through him. His work was chiefly among the Navajo and Zuni Indians.

* * *

THE India Office (London) has commenced the publication of a catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Library of the Office. The first part has been edited by Dr. Julius Eggeling, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Edinburgh. It is devoted to the Vedic manuscripts of the collection.

REVIEWS.

EVOLUTION IN ITS RELATION TO RELIGIOUS THOUGHT. By Joseph Le Conte, Professor of Geology and Natural History in the University of California. 12mo. Pp. 338. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

WHEN a man in the present year of grace starts out to write a book covering in its plan the whole field of the discussion concerning evolution, he does not, unless foolish, expect to startle by novelty. The whole vast subject has been already worked over in detail by specialists, and all the more striking and obvious aspects of it have become common property through the democratic influences of review articles and popular compendiums. To succeed under such conditions one must work on the lines which would be adopted by the man who expected to write a manual of mining engineering which should secure recognition as an authority. He must try to show as nearly as possible the ultimate stage of the science. He must accept what has been proved, judge fairly points in dispute, and give recognition to new ideas. He must leave to innocents who have strayed out of their proper paths projects for overturning all that has been done, and he will find difficulties sufficient in simply determining what has and what has not been done by his predecessors.

The first and main part of Prof. Le Conte's book is a notable success on these lines. It is an admirable compendium of the discussion concerning evolution. It is by an admitted authority on the subject, and an original investigator in the facts whence the arguments are drawn—a point which it is not superfluous to notice, as the innocents have been working the field vigorously of late. It includes, as far as the limits set by space allow, all the facts which had been made familiar by older treatises, and adds the points which were necessary to bring it up to the present time. The arrangement is a triumph of clearness and logical continuity, and the marshaling of the facts with which he follows his defi-

dition of evolution is as strong a case as we have ever seen presented in the way of argument.

His conception of evolution is provocative to a little new thought. Evolution, he says, is the larger of the two great departments of science—the one, the forces which produce present equilibrium in all existing groups of conditions; the other, the forces which produce motion of the point of equilibrium. To illustrate: The human body in health is an example of a set of conditions in equilibrium, the interacting forces producing that balance of opposing functions which constitutes the normal condition of all organisms. But there is another set of forces at work in the organism tending to progressively change the point of equilibrium—the forces of development, which produce the growth from infancy to youth, to maturity, finally to age and dissolution, but still maintaining at each stage the necessary equilibrium between the various forces acting on the organism. Similarly, in studying species or genera or solar systems we find invariably a present equilibrium, and a tendency of the point of equilibrium to change. The study of this latter tendency is the science of evolution. The modern doctrine of evolution concerning this process, Prof. Le Conte says, is simply the affirmation of the law of causation,—that every phenomenon has a competent natural cause,—which is axiomatic. This law is now universally admitted in every department of science except biology, and it is only because of the comparatively recent development of this that it has yet some objectors there.

As may be inferred from the above, Prof. Le Conte believes evolution sure of universal acceptance, and proceeds on that belief to discuss its necessary effect on religious thought. We agree with him in thinking that belief in some form of evolutionary doctrine will soon be practically universal, but we think it evident that belief in direct creative action at some points in the scale of development (such, for instance, as the point of transition from non-living to living matter), will for a long time yet be held by intelligent thinkers. And he cannot well cavil at this as unscientific, for he admits the necessity of postulating one non-natural cause as the ultimate term of the chain of causation, and the difference between one and many is a difference of degree only.

That portion of the book which is directly devoted to the consideration of the theme set forth upon the title-page is small in extent, but it is this, Prof. Le Conte says, which is the real work, and the rest is only preface. He touches here upon points of universal interest, and will no doubt command a wider hearing than in his purely scientific thought, but he to some extent abandons his vantage-ground. For religion is founded on facts of personal experience, and varies in different persons with their varying experience of such facts, and in his knowledge of such facts the trained scientific thinker is on a level with anybody who chooses to scan his own inner consciousness. Job has been in this field long ago, and likewise Shakespeare, and the innocents of our own day work it with brilliant success, jostling the scientists unceremoniously. And the determination of the influence of any new mode of thought upon religion must be largely the personal determination of religion. This fact it is which solves the problem that has awakened the keen solicitude of both theologians and scientists. Men do not abandon their religious convictions on the appearance of a new scientific fact or doctrine. So long as such a fact or doctrine seems irreconcilable with some firmly-held religious belief it is incapable of complete acceptance by one who holds the conflicting religious belief. Logical processes fail to tell against the facts of inward experience. Firm religious believers do, indeed, often have their minds unsettled by the presentation of evidence the significance of which they cannot clearly see, and which they fear because it is unknown. But the steps toward the active acceptance of such evidence, we think, will be found always to include a perception of how the new belief may be reconciled with the important part of the old. In other words, religious beliefs rest on evidence of their own, and intellectual beliefs are but the connotations by which they are expressed.

The influence then which evolution or any other form of thought can have on religious belief is, we think, limited to the outworks of intellectual defense which men build around their faiths. It may prove that man existed thousands of years before Eden, and those who considered belief in the biblical chronology on this point essential to their religious belief, either refused to accept the geological evidence, or changed their mind about its harmfulness. And similarly it may shake hundreds of the systems of thought which have been associated with religion, and still leave the essence untouched. The religious teachers and the religious scientists have themselves in this matter been impersonating the man who cried "Wolf!" They have seen the danger from afar, and hastened to warn the people that their religious beliefs were threatened, but that by keen logic they might save them. The inundation came and passed over, and still the people had religious beliefs, though it will hardly be thought they

owed the preservation of them to their monitors. They may have been simply ignorant of the signs of the times, or they may have been enlightened observers, but in any event they found that the new thought could only make its way in their minds as an ally of all that was really valuable in their old belief.

Because we are inclined to think lightly of the dangers of the present position, and hence of Prof. Le Conte's efforts in alleviation of them, we would not be understood as depreciating the value of his discussion of the question. On the contrary, it is broad and deep, inspiring and informing. It may not settle the relations of religion and science, but most people may enlarge their intellectual outlook by an attentive study of it. It is rather noticeably weak in the theological aspect of the discussion, but from the standpoint of the ordinary man or the scientist, it is both strong and valuable.

A. J. F.

A BOOK OF POEMS. By John W. Chadwick. Pp. 280. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Mr. Chadwick is much more widely known as a Unitarian preacher and pastor of the radical wing of his denomination than as a poet, although the contents of this volume are mostly not given to the public for the first time. But if we do not mistake in our estimate of his powers, it is as a poet rather than as a theological thinker that he gives the fullest scope to his talents. He has in a very eminent degree the poetical temperament, the imaginative grasp of life and the world which belongs to the singer. His thoughts turn to song without effort, and while we detect the echoes of Lowell and others of his favorite poets in his verse, there is a voice of his own there which echoes nobody. It is true that there is sometimes a want of the highest polish in his occasional poems which shows that he does not pay all the attention he might to the technique of his art. But this we think is but a part of his general fault of treating poetry as an avocation rather than as a vocation. That was the mistake by which Charles Kingsley deprived the nineteenth century of its Burns.

It is years since we first met with some of these poems, and they never have left our memories. Such are "Rowena Darling," "The Story of Medardus," "Sealed Orders," and before all the rest "The Gate called Beautiful." As an instance of Mr. Chadwick's power at its best, we quote a few stanzas:

The gate called Beautiful: and yet methinks
No word can name it that begins to tell
How soar its pillars to the highest heavens
And how their roots take hold on lowest hell.

With what designs its panels are inwrought,
O'er traced with flowers and hills and shining seas,
And glorified by rise and and set of suns,
And Junes of blossom and October trees!

So beautiful, yet never quite the same!
The pictures change with every changing hour;
Or sweeter things come stealing into view,
Which stronger things had hidden by their power.

There all the stars and systems go their way;
There shines the moon so tender in her grace;
And there, than moon or star or sun more fair,
The blessed wonder of the human face.

Faces and faces! some of children sweet;
And some of maidens fresh and pure and true;
And some that lovelier are than evening time,
Than any can be while the years are few.

This is the gate called beautiful; it swings
To music sweeter than was heard that day
When Saint Cecilia, rapt in ecstasy,
Heard through her trance the angelic roundelay.

Music of little children at their play;
Of mothers hushing them to sleep and dream;
Of all the birds that sing in all the trees,
Of all the murmuring of all the streams.

As Mr. Chadwick is one of Dr. A. P. Putnam's "Singers of the Liberal Faith," there are some few of these poems which in whole or in part will not please orthodox readers. But these things are exceptional, and far less prominent than in their author's prose writings. And Philadelphians of all ways of thinking will derive pleasure from his beautiful tributes to Lucretia Mott and Dr. Furness. Of the latter, which was read at the semi-centenary of Dr. Furness's installation in our city, we quote the opening stanzas, and the conclusion:

Standing upon the summit of thy years,
Dear elder brother, what dost thou behold
Along the way thy tireless feet have come
From that far day, when young and fresh and bold,
Hearing a voice that called thee from on high,
Thou answeredst quickly, "Father, here am I."

Fain would we see all that thine eyes behold :
And yet not all, for there is secret store
Of joy and sorrow in each private heart,
To which no stranger openeth the door.
But thou canst speak of many things beside,
While we a little space with thee abide.

Tell us of those who fifty years ago
Started thee forth upon thy sacred quest,
Who all have gone before thee, each alone,
To seek and find the Islands of the Blest.
To-day methinks that there as well as here
Is kept all tenderly thy golden year.

Then after references to Channing, Gannett, Samuel May, Sumner and Parker, the poet proceeds :

"All these are gone, but one is with us still,
So frail that half we deem she will not die,
But slow exhale her earthly part away,
And wear e'en here the vesture of the sky.
Lucretia, blessed among women she,
Dear friend of Truth, and Peace, and Liberty.

* * * *

And one, whose form is as the Son of Man,
Has been with thee through all these busy years;
Holden our eyes, and He to us has seemed
As one seen dimly through a mist of tears;
But thou hast seen Him clearly face to face,
And told us of His sweetness and His grace.

There are some here that shall not taste of death
Till they have seen the kingdom come with power.
O brave forerunner, wheresoe'er thou art,
Thou wilt be glad with us in that glad hour.
Farewell! Until we somewhere meet again,
We know in whom we have believed. Amen.

This is far from faultless poetry, but it is the faultiness of a Vaughan, not of a Cowley. It has weak places, of which we feel that though they fall below the author's possible, they do not reflect it. We hope Mr. Chadwick will write more poetry, and more painstakingly, even if it leaves him less time for sermons.

THE NATIONAL REVENUES: A Collection of Papers by American Economists. Edited by Albert Shaw, Ph. D. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1888.

As stated in the title, this is a collection of essays by "American economists,"—provided that we are willing to use the designation Economist with liberality. Mr. Shaw, of Minneapolis, himself the author of some useful work in social science, has collected them, with the view, as he states in his preface, that they may be read, under existing circumstances, "with interest and profit." We must be permitted to doubt whether their practical value is very great. They are the production of nineteen college men, including President Francis A. Walker, Professors Laughlin, of Harvard; Hadley, of Yale; Ely, of John Hopkins; Thompson, of the University of Pennsylvania; and a number of other gentlemen, mostly from Western institutions. In the main, their discussions of current questions of taxation, exterior commerce, Protection, etc., are of the usual collegiate character,—founded upon the English teaching generally, but in some cases conceding that it must be qualified and enlarged in certain directions. The papers are consequently of the *doctrinaire* sort, and, at a time when the public discussion of economic subjects has become thoroughly practical and direct, and when the issues have passed out of the dry atmosphere of what is supposed to be "economic science" into the field where social and political considerations are of controlling importance, they contribute to the discussion very little of present value.

An illustration of this may be found in the manner in which most of the writers deal with the industrial question. Nearly all treat it as one, simply, of "cheap" production. The object, they imagine, is to produce each article at the smallest cost. This is thoroughly the English idea, and if it were true, it would leave little room for anything but unrestricted trade between nations, and the raising of revenues from direct taxation. It is because the American idea challenges this "cheap" theory, that the people of the United States have so much adhered to Protection, and their challenge rests upon considerations of morals, of social science, and of political expediency, which are not included in the theories of ordinary "economists" at all. If the object of the world be to make a low-cost coat, then the London "sweater" is a world's benefactor: if the object be to elevate mankind, then the protection of his victims from the "sweater" is justified as well by the American Tariff laws in the ports of the United States, as by the legislation for London, adopted by the English Parliament. President Walker, (p. 138-139), touches this point: he speaks of the English factory laws as breaking the line of "the older economists," and opening a breach in their theories, while he questions

whether the inference to be drawn from this can be extended to other matters,—for example to "laws in restraint of international commerce." But logic is logic; the breach is fatal. The "older economists" built their fabric, as do most of the writers in this little volume, upon certain propositions, and the reasoning from them, if broken at all is broken entirely. No geometrical demonstration can endure a lapse in its reasoning. The fact is that when it is admitted that the operation of the forces of competition, the motives of gain, the principle of selfishness, may need to be controlled and restrained, then the whole case of "the older economists,"—more appropriately the old theorizers,—is broken down. As we have already said, the perception that it is necessary to discipline the "sweater," or the factory boss, in the interest of humanity, is the perception of the fallacy and practical worthlessness of a large part of the present "economic" teaching of the college professors. They are building upon the sand, and giving instruction which will not bear the simple and crude, but, nevertheless, true and powerful, tests of a political campaign's discussions.

Some of the papers contain ideas that are useful. With that of Professor Thompson we are, of course, in accord. Col. Carroll D. Wright contributes some good suggestions and some serviceable data. Mr. Shaw, himself, in his introductory chapter, and in his summing up, presents a judicial and judicious review of the situation. A number of contributors, dealing with the internal taxation features of the subject, advance suggestions which have already been perceived by the people to be sound. But occasionally, there are paragraphs of extraordinary folly. Here, for example, is a professor in the University of Kansas, Mr. James H. Canfield, who favors us with this exquisite specimen:

"Iron has become a necessity. Its manifold uses mark the advance of civilization. But wherever we have touched it, and we have touched it a thousand times each day, we found,—not the mark of the customs officer, we could bear that cheerfully!—but the brand of the Pennsylvanian. That was hard."

Professor Canfield, it seems, can bear "cheerfully" the use of iron made abroad, but it cuts him to the quick to find it stamped with a home mark. Are there many persons of his cast of mind in Kansas? We trust not. It is fair to him to say that the bulk of his paper is not so silly as this extract.

H. M. J.

EDUCATIONAL TOPICS OF TO-DAY: Chips from a Teacher's Workshop. By L. R. Klemm, Ph. D. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

This book is made up chiefly of magazine and newspaper contributions which the author has deemed worthy of a more permanent setting. Prof. Klemm has been for many years connected with the public school system of Ohio, and is therefore a man of considerable experience in that work. The essence of his book is its intense practicality, and, considering the magnitude of the task that our public schools have before them, it is intensely practical books that common-school teachers most need at present. From a literary point of view Prof. Klemm's style is open to criticism on account of its general newspaper characteristics, but this again will probably add to its usefulness. Translations and abstracts of several German treatises on education are included.

A peculiar feature of the public school system of Ohio is the provision made for the study of the German language. It is claimed that one-fourth the number who study that language in this country are to be found in Ohio. Where in any school 40 pupils ask for instruction in German it is the duty of school-boards to furnish it; and where 100 pupils desire instruction a special department may be provided for them. Instruction in English is, of course, required of these same pupils. With Prof. Klemm we can commend these State laws, both because of the training found in the study of a language closely related to our own, and because the offering of facilities for studying German draws a valuable element into the public schools.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

ALTOGETHER the best book we have had from the Russian writer who calls himself Stepniak is that on "The Russian Peasantry; their Agrarian Condition, Social Life and Religion," (Harpers.) It is not free from the faults of his earlier works. There is the same exaggeration of the evils of the political and social condition of the Empire, and the same aggressive atheism. But it often gives us the materials for a juster judgment of the facts than the author himself pronounces. It shows, for instance, that the chief evils of the agrarian system are due to the retention of that land communism which Stepniak and his friends would carefully preserve. And it exhibits the religious life of the peasantry as vigorous, enlightened and positive to an extent which the revolutionary party must relish as little as do the priests of the ossified State Church. The accounts of both the Old Dissem-

ters (Raskol, Molokane), and of the modern sects (Stundists, and Shalaputs) are fuller and more satisfactory than we have found in any other authority, not excepting Mackenzie-Wallace. The author naturally exaggerates any negative tendency he finds in any of these, as arousing hopes of their final coalescence with the atheistic revolutionists. But his candor leads him to show that the Russians in great numbers are seeking a religious resting-place which is not essentially different from that occupied by the Protestant churches. The Stundist movement, which has "spread like wild-fire," owes its origin to the German-Protestants settled in Southern Russia, and it puts the New Testament into the place of supreme authority which Luther assigned to it, as the rule of faith and practice. More recent, more mystical and far less numerous is the sect of Sutaevzy, to which Count Lyof Tolstoi now adheres. Its founder, Vasily Sutaev, is a peasant in the province of Novgorod, who first came into notice in 1876.

Among American guide-books for travelers, there is nothing better than Ticknor's "New-England," and very little that is to be compared with it. The eleventh edition, revised and augmented, is before us, and its 469 pages and twelve maps and plans present a condensation of authentic and desirable information, such as the traveler just needs for a right relish of the country he is visiting. Last summer we made trial of an earlier edition in traversing New England, and we found it left nothing to be desired. As no part of America equals "Down-East" in the combination of natural beauty with historical association, and none has been so much illustrated by our literature, it is not an easy matter to do justice to all points. But Mr. Sweetser, the editor, has succeeded in complying with the demands of his subject. He speaks of having spent fifteen months in constant travel to verify the statements of the book as regards scenery, routes, hotels, and so forth.

Mr. E. Lester Arnold, son of Sir Edwin Arnold, has brought forth a little "skit" (London and New York: F. Warne & Co.), upon the manners and customs of his own countrymen, in the present age, under the title "England as She Seems." To give play to his wit and lend piquancy to the criticisms which he wishes to make, he employs the familiar but still available device of writing as an Arab traveler, who sees England for the first time. It can hardly be said that the wit is pointed, or the satire more than mild. A gentle titillation may be produced by it, perhaps, among English people, who can appreciate better the comments of the Hadji. Any of us, however, can enjoy the comedy when he explains that he insisted on going to the locomotive engineer, and thanking him personally for the skill and daring he had exhibited in bringing the express safely up from Liverpool to London!

Mr. H. Rider Haggard's new story "Maiwa's Revenge," which has just appeared as a serial in *Harper's Magazine*, is issued in paper covers by Longmans, Green & Co. It purports to be a "yarn" spun by Mr. Haggard's hero, Allen Quatermain, at "the place he bought in Yorkshire," where he "had about two thousand acres of shooting." The story, of course, is mainly one of shooting: Mr. Haggard's cult would be of little significance without that: and those who enjoy the idea of slaughtering South African natives as Gordon-Cumming did (or said he did) the African elephants, will find this a very delightful book.

Professor Howard Osgood, in No. 12 of Funk & Wagnalls' series of *Essays on Pentateuchal Criticism*, gives "A reasonable hypothesis of the origin of the Pentateuch," i. e., that the composition of the Pentateuch is contemporaneous with the events of the last four books, and must be ascribed to one master hand. Professor Osgood denies the law of evolution as applied to religion, and by a careful comparison of the results of Assyriology and Egyptology, according to the best authorities, with the statements of the Pentateuch, concludes that the events narrated could only have been so accurately written at the time of their occurrence.

"Laconisms," by Rev. Dr. J. M. P. Otts, (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.), is a small volume of the class designed to present "the wisdom of many in the words of one." It consists of short "sayings" by the author, summing up the results of his study of men and books during a life-time. Some of them will challenge respectful attention: others are not up to that mark. Here are two that illustrate the two qualities:

"There is a finer sense than common sense. Common sense sees the order of things; the finer sense their harmony."

"There is a circle which calls itself 'Society,' in which devils and dunces are lionized and from which honest men, who are not sharp enough to shine or dull enough to be duds, are excluded."

Mr. Otts, apparently, is prepared to make a very vigorous social revolt, but we cannot regard his "saying" on the subject as rising to the dignity which his book claims.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE continuations of the "Story of the Nations" Series are announced as follows: "The Story of Media, Babylon and Persia," by Z. A. Ragozin; "The Story of Medieval France," by Gustav Masson, and "The Story of Mexico," by Susan P. Hale.

Mr. James Johonnot, the author of "Principles and Practice of Teaching," "Stories of Heroic Deeds for Boys and Girls," "Ten Great Events in History," and many other school books, has just died at Tarpon Springs, Florida.

M. Daudet writes in his "Thirty years of Paris" of his Tartarin of Tarascon, who it seems originally bore the name Barbarin of Tarascon. He says: "Now, there unfortunately happened to live at Tarascon an old family of the name of Barbarin, who threatened to go to law with me if I did not at once take their name out of this outrageous piece of tomfoolery. Having a holy horror of courts of law, and justice generally, I agreed to replace Barbarin by Tartarin on the already corrected proofs, which had therefore to be re-read line by line in a most scrupulous hunt for the letter B. In those three hundred pages a few managed to escape my notice, and you may find in the first edition, Bartarin, Tarbarin, and even *tonsoir* for *bonsoir*."

A new novel by a Philadelphian, Mr. Geo. D. Cox, called "Run Down," is in the press of T. B. Peterson & Bros. It is said to treat of the phenomenon of "double identity."

Anna Catherine Green, the author of "The Leavenworth Case," has a new novel in the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, with the title "Behind Closed Doors."

A new issue of John Leech's "Pictures of Life and Character, from the Collection of Mr. Punch," comprising nearly 4000 sketches made during the years 1842-1864, has been made by Little, Brown & Co., in three great quarto volumes.

Among recent issues of Cassell's National Library is the First Part of "King Henry IV." "The Famous Victories of Henry the Fifth," the old play from which Shakespeare's *Trilogy—Henry IV Two Parts; Henry V.*—was developed, is printed as an appendix. "The Old English Baron," by Mrs. Clara Reeve, (1725), was issued July 14. It was written in the youth of the art of fiction, being inspired by Walpole's "Castle of Otranto," and is interesting chiefly on that account.

"*Les Plaies d'Egypte, les Anglais dans la Vallée du Nil*," by Eugène Chesnel, is the title of a book recently issued in Paris. The author finds in the British occupation one of the plagues of Egypt, a plague which was foretold by Moses in the Book of Exodus.

To the G. P. Putnam's Sons "Questions of the Day" Series will shortly be added "Essays on Practical Politics" by Theodore Roosevelt, and "The Independent in Politics" by J. R. Lowell.

Mr. Andrew Lang makes "Robert Elsmere" the text for an article on "Religious Romances" in the *Contemporary Review* for July.

A correspondent of *The Critic* having asked that journal the—very simple—question, "Who is the greatest living novelist?" he is answered that *The Critic* cannot say, and would prefer an easier one. It mentions Blackmore, Wilkie Collins, Black, Stevenson and George Meredith as each likely to be supported by their bands of followers, in England; and Howells, James, Bret Harte and Cable, in this country. But besides Tolstoi, in Russia, whom Mr. Howell's opinion has long since elevated to the Presidency of Letters, there are Daudet, Dumas, Feuillet, Zola, and De Maupassant, in France; Galdos, Valdés, and Valera, in Spain; Farina, in Italy; and Björnson, in Norway.

M. Daudet's "L'Immortel" is a very popular work in Europe. It is reported that 56,000 copies have been sold in less than five weeks.

Another edition of Prof. Watson's translated selections from Kant which has been used in the author's classes at Queen's College, (Canada) has just been published by Macmillan & Co.

A new novel, "Le Rêve," by M. Emile Zola, is advertised to appear in October. It is said to be a vast improvement on its predecessors in the way of decency and good taste.

The works of novelists of established reputation are being put to educational uses. Messrs. Lee & Shepard will shortly issue "Chapters from Jane Austen," edited for school use by Oscar Fay Adams, and "Readings from the Waverley Novels," edited by Dr. Blaisdell.

A humorous criticism on Mr. Donnelly's Shakespearian cipher, which has had some serious treatment recently in the English newspapers, has been published in Glasgow by David Robertson & Co. It is entitled "Raleigh Wrote Shakespeare."

The correspondence of Mr. Motley, the historian of the Netherlands, is to be published in two volumes by Mr. Murray (London).

The enterprise of the Messrs. Walsh, *American Notes and Queries*, appears to be winning its way. It contains much curious and interesting detail, and the questions and answers by contributors, which after all form the most interesting department of such a publication, are beginning to come in freely. It is announced that Mr. James Hunter, well known as the editor of Ogilvie's Imperial Dictionary and of the supplement to Worcester's Dictionary, has accepted an editorial position on the paper. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

The history of William Black's travels among the Frisian Islands is told in his book "Among the Islands of the North Sea." (London: Blackwood & Sons.)

The Worthington Co. announces a collection of seven essays by Florence Trail, consisting mainly of religious and literary criticism.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., Mr. Beecher's successor in the Plymouth pulpit, is writing a commentary upon the New Testament for Christian workers. It will be issued by A. S. Barnes & Co.

Prof. G. Browne Goode's treatise on "Food Fishes," published by the Government in 1885, has been made the basis of a new work by the author on "American Fishes: a Popular Treatise on the Game and Food Fishes of North America." It has been issued by Sampson Low, Marston & Co., London.

Messrs. Cupples & Hurd announce for immediate publication new editions of "The Story of an African Farm" and Mr. John E. Curran's successful novel, "Miss Frances Merley."

Macmillan & Co. announce in two volumes a second series of Carlyle's letters, edited by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard, covering the period between 1826 and 1835.

A suit has been begun by D. Appleton & Co. against John B. Alden, who, they claim, has reproduced in his American edition of Geikie's "The Holy Land and the Bible" costly illustrations originally made for Appleton's "Picturesque Palestine."

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce "Through Wood and Field with Tennyson," and "Under the Greenwood Tree with Shakespeare," by Wedworth Wadsworth.

Prof. Boyesen's "A Daughter of the Philistines" has been translated into Norwegian.

The Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, United Labor and Union Labor party platforms have been published in convenient pamphlet form by the New York Syndicate Press.

The report that he is to give an account of the coaching trip in England is denied by Mr. Blaine. The chronicler of the trip will probably be Gail Hamilton.

Among American authors and publishers present at the banquet to celebrate the progress of International Copyright in London were: James Russell Lowell, Bret Harte, Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, Olive Logan, Brander Matthews, James R. Osgood, and the artist, Edwin A. Abbey. Speeches were made by Mr. Matthews, Walter Besant, Edmund Gosse, Edmund Yates and Mrs. Moulton, who responded to the toast "American Authors and Authoresses."

An elaborate report of the proceedings of the International Council of Women held in Washington, March 25-April 1, 1888, has been published by Rufus H. Darby, of Washington. It is an octavo volume of 471 pages.

Mr. John S. Shriver of the Baltimore *American* has written a novel called "Almost," which is now in the press of Lombard, Druid & Co., of that city.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

IT is announced that the last manuscript from the pen of the late E. P. Roe, (completed but a day before his death), was an autobiographical sketch for *Lippincott's Magazine*, which will appear in the October number of that periodical. The caption of the paper is "A Native Author called Roe," this being the phrase in which Matthew Arnold designated him in one of his articles on America. Now that Mr. Roe is dead, there is so much testimony to his kindness of character and his other personal merits, that a decided advance in his general appreciation is inevitable. The October *Lippincott's* is to be a Roe number, as it will contain this autobiography, his last story, "The Queen of Spades," and personal reminiscences by a friend and acquaintance.

Mr. H. Rider Haggard's "King Solomon's Mines" has appeared in the French *Magazin d'Education et de Récréation* under the title "La Découverte des Mines de Salomon."

Those who have read Prof. Tyndall's "Hours of Exercise in the Alps" may be interested to hear that he has written more of his vacations passed among the mountains. An interesting paper called "Life in the Alps" appeared in *Youth's Companion* of 25th July.

The *Independent* of July 26 contains an epistle in Andrew Lang's series entitled "Letters on Literature," addressed to Robert Louis Stevenson. Mr. Lang criticises some of Mr. Stevenson's remarks in his paper called "Gentlemen in Fiction," published in *Scribner's Magazine* for June.

An interesting paper by Theodore Child on "The French Chamber of Deputies" appeared in *Harper's Weekly* for 28th July. The illustrations are by Paul Renouard. A series of articles by Geo. J. Manson on "The Foreign Element in New York City" is begun in this week's issue.

The chief features of *Harper's* for September will be the first of three papers entitled "Our Journey to the Hebrides," a study of the "crofters," by the Pennells; an article on "Old Satsuma," by Prof. E. S. Morse, illustrated from his own collection; an illustrated article on "The New Gallery of Tapestries, Florence;" and a novelette called "At Byrams," by Mrs. Lucy C. Lillie.

A new venture in the periodical field reaches us from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., *The Wyoming Magazine*, devoted to "the Literature of Northeastern Pennsylvania." The editor is Mr. S. R. Smith, who has the help of an Advisory Board of sixteen persons, several of whom are contributors to the first issue,—that for July. The contents of the number are chiefly of local interest, with a large proportion of poetry, and one or two articles upon general literary topics. We should say that though the price, (\$1.25 a year) is low, there ought to be more matter, in order to attract attention beyond a very limited field.

Once-a-Week, (New York, published by P. F. Collier), announces a story, "Masked Marriage," by Mr. John E. Barrett, the Scranton journalist and author. Mr. Barrett is a versatile literary worker; when under nineteen years of age, he published in England quite a successful book, "The Wrecked Homestead," in which he depicted the hardships of the Irish land system. The *Dublin Nation* gave it a three column review.

The department "With the New Books," by Talcott Williams, is one of the most pleasant features of *Wanamaker's Book News*.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE new Marine Biological Laboratory of Wood's Holl, Massachusetts, was opened on Tuesday, July 17th, with a few informal exercises, including an address by the director, Mr. C. O. Whitman. The building is of wood, two stories high, and with a basement storage room underneath for the safe keeping of apparatus. The ground floor is for the use of beginners, and for those of some attainments who are not yet engaged in original work; the floor above is furnished with more elaborate apparatus, and is solely for the use of investigators. The late date at which the building was to be completed, and the fact that the announcements of this summer's course could not be made generally known in time to prevent most students from forming plans for passing the summer elsewhere, raised the question in the minds of the trustees whether it would not be wiser to postpone the opening until next summer. It was finally decided, however, to open this year, and, although the class as yet is small, it is sufficiently large and earnest to justify abundantly the course chosen. A cottage belonging to Mr. J. S. Fry, a public-spirited citizen of Wood's Holl, has been placed at the disposal of the authorities of the Laboratory as living quarters for the students. The responses received from the notifications sent out to schools and colleges show that the attendance next year is likely to be at least as large as the accommodations of the institution can comfortably provide for.

The London and Northwestern Railway officials have tested the experiment of drawing canal boats with a locomotive. A set of rails eighteen inches wide, and about a mile in length, had been laid along the canal bank. On them was placed a small locomotive from Crewe Railway Works. When steam was up two boats were attached by ropes to the locomotive, which drew them along easily at the rate of seven miles an hour. Four boats were then attached, and the same speed attained; the engine worked very smoothly. The experiment was deemed successful.

An example of extremely rapid railroad building has recently been furnished by the Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus railroad. Construction was commenced December 1st last, and on July 1st the track was finished and opened from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Carrollton, Ga., a distance of 140 miles. The road will form an important link in a chain of direct southern communication, and its further extension from Carrollton south to Columbus and thence

to Albany, where connection will be made with the Savannah, Florida & Western, will make the road still more important as a north and south connecting line.

Another gigantic engineering scheme is on foot in the shape of a project for a canal across Italy, the object of which is to save the long sea journey around Cape Leuca. An Italian engineer, Signor Victor Brocca, has just completed the survey of the proposed route, which would begin on the western side, near Castro, on the Tyrrhenian Sea, and reach the eastern coast at Fano, on the Adriatic. Its length would be about 180 miles, and its proposed breadth 110 yards, and its depth 40 feet. For the purposes of the canal it would be necessary to drain the two lakes Bolsena and Thrasimene. The assumed cost of this gigantic undertaking is set down at £20,000,000.

A large meteorite has been recently added to the collection of the Brazilian National Museum which is remarkable for its history no less than for its size. It has been known for over a century, and in 1785 an attempt was made to remove it from its location at Bendego creek to Bahia. It was, however, unsuccessful. Last year a railroad was completed to within about seventy miles of Bendego, and as there was no prospect of a nearer approach in the near future, the Geographical Society of Rio de Janeiro took the matter of its removal in hand, and attempted to raise the necessary funds to accomplish the work. Baron Guahy, a wealthy member of the Society, finally offered to furnish the money. An ex-naval officer named Carvalho, who had had some experience in transporting heavy cannon over mountain roads during the Paraguayan war, took charge of the removal. The difficulties were enormous: the meteorite weighed over seven tons, and not even the facilities of common roads were to be had for its transport. Over eighty temporary bridges had to be constructed, and one mountain chain had to be crossed, involving a rise of 800 feet in 2,500. After over six months of hard work the meteorite was gotten to the railroad, taken from there to Bahia, and thence by sea to Rio, where it was finally deposited safely in the National Museum.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- POLITICAL ESSAYS. By James Russell Lowell. Pp. 326. \$1.50. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- HENRY THE SECOND. [Twelve English Statesmen.] By Mrs. J. R. Green. Pp. 224. \$0.60. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.
- MY AUNT'S MATCH MAKING, and Other Stories by Popular Authors. Pp. 212. Paper. \$0.25. New York: Cassell & Co.
- THE MAIDEN WIDOW. A Novel. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. Pp. 313. Paper. \$0.25. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.
- THE ANIMAL LIFE OF OUR SEA-SHORE, with special reference to the New Jersey Coast and the Southern Shore of Long Island. By Angelo Heilprin. Pp. 130. Paper. \$0.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- A VIRGINIA INHERITANCE. A Novel. By Edmund Pendleton. Pp. 303. \$ ——. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- LACONISMS: The Wisdom of Many in the Words of One. By J. M. P. Otts, D. D., LL. D. Pp. 144. \$0.75. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- FROM 18 TO 20: A Novel. Pp. 195. \$1.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- THE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF IRON: A Complete Account of all the Best Known Methods, etc. By Andrew Alexander Blair. Pp. 282. \$4.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- A BOOK OF POEMS. By John W. Chadwick. Pp. 280. \$1.25. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- THE SEPTAMERON. [Seven Stories by] F. H. Williams, H. S. Morris, S. W. Cooper, Chas. Henry Lüders, C. C. Cooper, Jr., F. E. Schelling, Wm. Henry Fox. Pp. 171. Paper. \$0.35. Philadelphia: David McKay.
- THE RISE OF SILAS LAPHAM. By William D. Howells. (Ticknor's Paper Series.) Pp. 515. \$0.50. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
- MAIWA'S REVENGE, or The War of the Little Hand. By H. Rider Haggard. Pp. 215. Cloth \$0.75. Paper \$0.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.
- MADAME SILVA. By M. G. McClelland. Pp. 320. Paper. \$0.50. New York: Cassell & Co.
- BEWITCHED. A Tale. By Louis Pendleton. Pp. 288. Paper. \$0.50. New York: Cassell & Co.
- ENGLAND AS SHE SEEMS. Being Selections from the Notes of an Arab Hadji. By Edwin Lester Arnold. Pp. 128. Paper. \$0.30. London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

DRIFT.

A LETTER from Swatow, China, addressed to the editor of the *Popular Science Monthly* gives an account of the progress of the Chinese people as indicated by the sale of scientific and educational books among them. A catalogue of one of the book depots contains the titles of over two hundred scientific treatises translated from foreign languages into Chinese, and of some two hundred and fifty works of native origin. At least 150,000 volumes of this scientific literature have been disposed of, besides a considerable numbers of maps and charts. The sale is increased by the fact that

geography and natural philosophy are now among the subjects in which proficiency is required for admission to the civil service. The letter concludes: "The indications are that China is to follow Japan in the path of progress in Western science and philosophy."

Bjornstjerne Björnson, who some months ago returned to Norway from Paris, where he had spent the past three years, has taken up his abode at Aulestad, his estate in Guldbrandsdalen. He has created somewhat of a stir lately by the publication of a political letter (claimed by his enemies to have been strictly confidential) from Ole Richter, Minister Resident of Norway at Stockholm, which so seriously compromised the writer that he committed suicide by shooting himself. The letter was of a political character, and reflected upon the veracity of the Premier, John Sverdrup, Richter's chief in the Cabinet. But for this letter the suicide would probably have succeeded Sverdrup.

The *Ottawa Free Press* is frank enough to admit that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the canal toll question "practically confirms Mr. Dingley's charges," and "is not likely to strengthen the friends of the Fishery Treaty in the Senate." All these new disclosures of the extraordinary policy of political and commercial hostility on the part of the Dominion Government toward the United States are corroborative evidence of what the Republican Senators have from the first affirmed—that the Bayard treaty is merely one portion of a grand Tory scheme to harass American citizens and assail American interests in behalf of British imperialism.—*Boston Journal*.

There is peculiar significance in the fact that the emblem of Democracy, the bandana, is of free-trade origin. Says *American Notes and Queries*—an authority, by the way, that will not be questioned:

"The bandana, it appears, is not a new feature in politics. In the early part of this century it was waved in England on the side of Free Trade. Up to 1824 the importation of foreign silk manufactures had been totally prohibited in the United Kingdom, not by heavy import duties, but by penal enactments. In a debate in the House of Commons, Joseph Hume created great amusement by flourishing his silk bandana handkerchief, exclaiming: 'Here is a foreign ware that is totally prohibited. Nearly every one of you has a similar illicit article in his pocket. So much for your prohibition.'"

The general judgment of the politicians is that Harrison's speeches are the best of the kind that have been made. There is a surprising ease, force and variety about those speeches. They are as plain as the simplest conversation, and yet they strike all subjects at a high range and with dignity, intelligence and propriety. Harrison grows upon the people. He is an admirable candidate, and is going to be elected.—*Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette*.

According to Cardinal Lavigne, Archbishop of Algiers and Carthage, the slave trade still flourishes in Africa to an alarming extent, and he has returned to Europe to denounce it. He has delivered several addresses on the subject from the pulpit of St. Sulpice, Paris. He says that the evidence is that 400,000 slaves are annually sold on the African shores, and that, taking into account those killed in capturing them and the deaths from barbarous treatment, the slave trade counts 2,000,000 victims every year.

The Worcester, (Mass.), *Gazette* says: Last winter Mr. Bowditch, a Boston gentleman who is much interested in archaeological pursuits, visited Yucatan and met Consul Thompson. From what Mr. Thompson told him and from what he himself saw in visiting some of the ruined cities, he became deeply interested, and on his return home determined, in the interests of science, to fit out an expedition for scientific exploration in that wonderful country. As Mr. Bowditch knew that Mr. Stephen Salisbury had been interested in the exploration carried on by Consul Thompson, he has visited Mr. Salisbury once or twice lately for the purpose of also interesting him in this enterprise. Mr. Bowditch, it is understood, proposes to place at the head of the expedition Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Harvard University, whose connection with archaeological expeditions among the great mounds of Ohio is well known. In these Ohio explorations Prof. Putnam's researches have been of incalculable value. It is also understood that the photographer who has accompanied Prof. Putnam on previous expeditions will be with him in Yucatan. When the party reaches Yucatan Consul Thompson will be associated with Prof. Putnam, and the results of their exploration, ought to be of the greatest value, for to Prof. Putnam's scientific knowledge will be added Consul Thompson's practical experience among the ruins.

A word upon the fashion of dull greens and browns in painting is said by Sir John Millais, who believes that the great artists all painted in bright colors. "Imagine the Parthenon," he says, "as it must have looked with the frieze of the mighty Phidias fresh from the chisel. Could one behold it in all its pristine beauty and splendor we should see a white marble building, blinding in the dazzling brightness of a southern sun, the figures of the exquisite frieze in all probability painted,—there is more than a suspicion of that—and the whole standing out against the intense blue sky, and many of us, I venture to think, would cry at once, 'How excessively crude!'"

ONE COLD IS SOMETIMES CONTRACTED ON TOP OF ANOTHER, the accompanying Cough becoming settled and confirmed, and the Lungs so strained and racked that the production of tubercles frequently follows. Many existing cases of pulmonary Disease can be thus accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the reliminary symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a Cold to take care of itself! On the first intimation of a Cold, or any Throat or Lung trouble, resort promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe curative of long established reputation, and you may avoid the consequences of such dangerous trifling.

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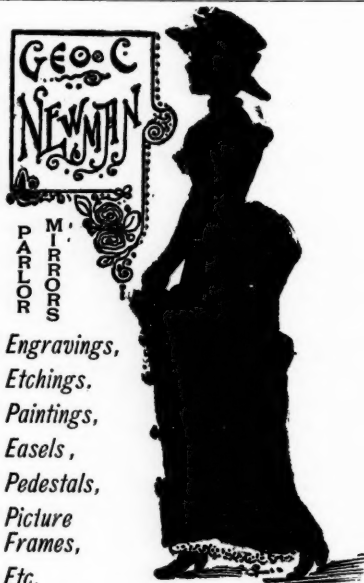
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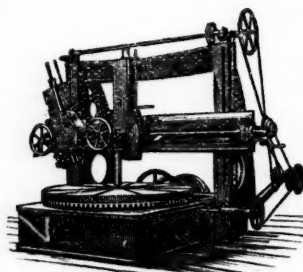
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